SOUTHWEST CITIZENS OPEN WAR ON CANAL

Committee From Their Association Attends Inquest of McKenny.

FIGHT TO A FINISH

Coroner's Jury Hears Many Witnesses and Visits the "Death Trap."

RESULT OF THE INQUIRY

Suggests That as So Many Deaths Have Occurred in the Canal Proper Lights Be Displayed Along the Banks at Night and Fence Be Built.

Once more the citizens of Southwest Washington have spoken against the existence of the old James Creek Canal, which is located in that section of the city, and although many fights have been made against the "death trap," it is hoped that the crusade just started will bring good results. The first official move of the Southwest

Citizens' Association was taken ten days ago, when a committee called on Engineer Commissioner Biddle, and asked that the filthy stream either be filled in by the District government or fenced up to prevent adding new names to its extensive death roll.

"For more than thirty years the citizens of South Washington have waged a war on the existence of the filthy James Creek Canal," said J. F. Scaggs, president of the Southwest Citizens' Associa-

"The Commissioners have been asked on numerous occasions to do something to put a stop to the number of lives lost in its water. Having failed in our efforts, however, we are determined that further loss of life shall stop. Once more the fight against the canal has been reopened. and we intend to keep on fighting until we have accomplished something."

Attended the Inquest.

Yesterday the fight was resumed in earnest at the Sixth police precinct station, when Deputy Coroner Glazebrook held an inquest the jury selected was composed of zens. They were Cuno H. Rudolph, Dr. George M. Kober, W. Riley Deeble, Charles Schafer, Charles F. Weller, and It fast to a stake on shore. Witness said he had been on duty in Bernard Leonard.

President James F. Senggs, of the Southwest Citizens' Association, attended the inquest with a committee from the South-

west Citizens' Association, The family of the drowned man were represented by the firm of Kimbail, Potbury & White, and it is said they will shortly bring suit against the District government, holding them responsible for McKenny's death. John C. Rudel, a bro-

ther-in-law of McKenny, a Baltimore po-liceman, was also in attendance. The inquest was one of the longest ever held in the Sixth precinct of its character, and after hearing all the evi-dence regarding the condition of the canal the jury, accompanied by the citizens' delegation, went to the canal in the Sixth precinct patrol wagon. A careful examination of the waterway was made. after which the party proceeded to the knew of. There was no order, he stated, home of Mr. Charles F. Weller, one of prohibiting parts on walking the control of the charles of the charle home of Mr. Charles F. Weiler, one of the jurors, where the following verdict the sea wall.

Lieut J. H. Hollinberger, of the Fourth most influential men in our State and he

ten deaths have occurred from drowning in the James Creek Canal since July I, features of the death trap, stating that at this and glanced triumphantly at the as coaling stations.

Coroner Investigates Deaths in the Canal

Deputy Coroner Glazebrook held an inquest vesterday into the death of John McKenny, whose body was found in the James Creek Canal. Many witnesses were heard, and the jury visited the scene of the accident.

The Southwest Citizens' Association has entered a protest against the continuance of the canal, and suggest that it be arched over and converted into a sewer. They say they will fight to remove the menace,

1901-among these being that of a man driving his horse into the canal, as the street he was supposedly following led directly into the canal, with no guard or protection; it further developed that prior to July 1, 1901, a blind clergyman living near the canal walked overboard and was drowned, which could not have happened had there been a protection of some kind.

"In view of the number of fatalities testified to, all being due to accidental causes, which could have been prevented had the canal been properly fenced and

lighted, we recommend:

'First—The immediate display of proper lights such as are used in cases of unprotected excavations along both sides of "Second-That at the earliest possible

noment a substantial board fence of not less than five feet high be erected on "Third—As a permanent relief we recommend either the abandonment and fill-

ing of said canal or converting same into

covered sewer."
The verdict also recited the finding of the body of Joseph McKenny, who had lost his life in the canal, and recommended that a copy of the verdict be sent to the District Commissioners with a request that copies of it be transmitted to the proper committees of Congress.

Canal a Menace,

The testimony given at the hearing all tended to show that the canal is a menace to life in Washington as long as it exists: that it was poorly lighted, and that unless immediate steps were taken the death score already hanging about it would be largely increased.

The first witness called was Policeman William H. Lester, of the Fourth precinct, who, together with Policeman inquest over the remains of John McKen- Johnson, found the body of McKenny in ny, whose body was recently found in the the canal. He stated that they had been canal. Owing to the importance of the walking along the sea wall about 5:20 o'clock Wednesday morning, when they some of the city's most influential citi- discovered the body stuck in the mud

that precinct for eight months, and was thoroughly familiar with the state of af-fairs that exists along the canal. Lester stated that a person could easily walk leading to the waterway. At times, he stated, the water was almost as high as the sea wall. The lighting facilities, he stated, were poor, naphtha lamps being used. On each bridge, he stated, there are two lamps. There was no fence erect-ed along the banks of the stream, he stated, except that put up around the occupied by the District govern-The policeman was questioned at length regarding the number of

todies found in the canal. Five Bodies Found.

He said there had been five bodies taken out during the past month that he prohibiting persons from walking along tariff. Your recommendation to Congres

The Verdict.

"Whereas it has developed in taking testimony in the case that not less than ten deaths have occurred from drowning.

The Verdict.

The verdict.

The verdict.

The verdict.

The verdict.

The verdict.

The verdict was the next witness called. He most inflaential men in our State and he said he had been in charge of that sectiles me that a reduction of 20 or 25 per testimony in the case that not less than perfectly familiar with the canal. He debet sugar industry of Michigan a bit."

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The verdict was the next witness called. He most inflaential men in our State and he and consideration the government of the cut of the consideration the government of the cut of th

there was no protection on either bank and that anyone was liable to fall in. A. L. Thomas, a District inspector of the A. I. Inomas, a District inspector of the surface department, was next called, and showed to the members of the jury a number of blue prints of the canal, Eighty feet on each side of the canal, he said, was the property of the Gov-ernment, and he added that those per-sons engaged in business along its banks

did not pay rental for the use of the property. In his estimation he stated that it would take 7.200 feet of fence to protect the canal. Morgue Master Schoneberger was next called, and told of his removing the body

from the causi to the morgae.

John C. Ridel, a Baltimore policeman. and a brother-in-law of the dead man, was next called. He told of his identifying the body, and said the deceased was a man of temperate habits

The remains of John McKenny will probably be taken to Baltimore this

ENDLESS CHAIN WHIRLS ON.

Letters Continue to Flood the Postoffice at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 25 .- Fourteen thousand more letters poured into the postoffice here today as the day's con-tribution to the endless chain business started by Van Kirk & Robbins and sus-pended vertically in the control of the pended yesterday by order of the postal authorities, pending an investigation. This morning the two proprietors left

for Washington to explain their business. They are confident they will be allowed to continue. It is estimated that the mail of yesterday and today contains about \$15,000 and that it will increase during the next several days until the news of the suspension overtakes the rapidly whirling Meanwhile the postoffice employes here

are stacking the letters in boxes in one corner of the postoffice. If the congestion is not relieved within a week there will hardly be room for the regular business, while if the office has to go on receiving and distributing the firm's mail the force will be swamped.

It is estimated that if the business con-

tinues at the present ratio for the next three or four weeks there would be 100,-000 letters received each day.

RESERVE FUND FROM TIME OF ISSUANCE

New Code So Affects Insurance Companies

OPINION OF CITY SOLICITOR clause of the code or not, it is repealed by implication, the code having covered the entire subject. Continuing, he says:

To Exclude the Contract for the First tempt to Evade the Law Requiring a Certain Surplus.

yesterday submitted to the District Com- practice and customs of insurance commissioners an opinion on certain questions propounded by the Superintendent of Insurance, affecting the reserve fund required of insurance companies doing business in the District of Columbia under section 648 of the code. Mr. Duvall also discussed the question of preliminary term insurance.

"It appears that prior to the enactment of the code," says Mr. Duvall, "the law regulating insurance in the District of Columbia was the act approved January 26, 1887. By the provisions of that law every life insurance company, except those organized upon the plan of assess ments on their members, was required to have assets equal to its liabilities, including a reserve liability computed upon the basis of the American experience mortality, at 41/2 per cent interest.

"The same subject, is covered by sec tion 648 of the code which, after providing for a paid up capital of \$100,000, provides as follows: 'All life and fire in-

SENATE MAY PROBE SUGAR TRUST IN CUBA

legislation on the ground that it would

be a blow to the sugar industry of their respective States. When the beet sugar Republicans of the House of Representatives adopted the Morris amendment abolishing the differ-ential on refined sugar, they had no idea they were wiping out, at the same time,

the countervailing duties enforced by the United States against sugar from coun-tries that pay export bounties. The Michigan Republicans took particular pride in the action of the House, and boasted with great satisfaction of the fact that they had voted solidly for the Morris amendment, and cast the entire twelve votes of the delegation against the bill. The men in whose interest they fought the program of the House organization are the same men who now ask the Michigan Senators to protect them against the Morris amendment, which, by abolishing the countervailing duties, puts them at the mercy of the bounty fed sugars of

A False Hue and Cry.

That there is a great deal of humbug in the cry that has been raised over the alleged disastrous effect of the reduction in the Cuban tariff upon the beet sugar in into the canal from any of the streets dustry of the United States is shown by an incident that occurred at the White Senator McMillan, a member of the

Committee on Relations with Cuba, called upon the President, accompanied by George H. Barbour, a very prominent resident of Detroit, identified with business interests throughout the State. The President was very glad to meet Mr. Barbour. Before Senator McMillan had time to give him his cue the Detroit man surprised the Senator by saving to Mr. Roose

velt, as he warmly shook his hand:
"Mr. President, I want to congratulate you upon the stand you have taken on the question of the reduction in the Cuban

hadn't a word to say.

The Cuban subcommittee, composed of
Senators Platt of Connecticut, Teller and Burnham, will go to work at once to en-force the Teller resolution reported fa-vorably yesterday and find out the facts with regard to the charge that the sugar crop of Cuba is owned, not by the Cuban people, but by the United States Sugar Trust.

The committee ought not to experience much difficulty in the investigation, in view of the fact that Senator Teller has stated over and over again that the Sugar Trust does own the sugar and that he can promptly put his hand on the statistics to prove it. It is understood to be a fact, moreover, that the officials of the Sugar Trust stand ready to mike a state-ment to the committee voluntarily show-ing just what their ownership in the Cuban sugar crop amounts to, both as to actual ownership and the purchase of op

ments of Senator Teller are not sustained by the facts, it will be comparatively easy for the Republican Senators to frame a tariff reduction bill that will receive the party support.

party support.

Several Republican Senators from beet sugar States now admit that the beet sugar industry would not be injuriously affected by the 25 per cent reciprocal reduction as proposed in the measure drawn by Senator Platt. They have never been opposed to the proposition for the pay-ment of a rebate, believing that the bene-fit would thus go directly to the Cuban

if it shall be demonstrated, however, that they will derive the same direct benefit from a reduction in the tariff they will join with their Republican colleagues in making Senator Platt's plan for a

companies or associations licensed to do business in said District shall be required to maintain a reinsurance reserve fund,' omitting, however, the specification of the basis of the reserve fund, such as was proscribed in the act of

Mr. Duvall then refers to the creation of the Department of Insurance by the code, and says the subchapter is intended to cover the enlire subject matter of the regulation of insurance in the District of Columbia; and, therefore, whether the law of 1887 was repealed by the repealing

Reserve Fund.

"A reserve fund being required by se Year, It Is Held, Would Be an At- tion 648 of the code, and the basis of the same not being specified, it remains to be determined what is a 'reinsurance reserve fund,' within the meaning of the code. appears to me that this is a matter which is to be determined by the Superintendent The City Solicitor, Mr. A. B. Duvall, of Insurance, governed by the general

"Another question is presented by the letter of the Superintendent of Insurance. in relation to the treatment of preliminary term insurance, and accompaning his letter is a form of policy used by his letter is a form of policy used the National Insurance Company, by which it National Insurance the policy is issued the appears that when the policy is issued the contract in form is made to appear to be a contract for one year, with the option of applying for a contract for life upon

the payment of the annual premiums.

The evident purpose of this is to exclude the contract for the first year from that class of insurance requiring a reserve fund, and thus allowing the company to retain and use the entire premium for the first year. This is clearly an attempt of an evasion of the law requiring a reserve fund, which I understand is made up from the premiums paid.

the premiums paid.
"It is my opinion that however the policy may read, it is subject to the provisions of the law requiring a reserve fund from the time it is issued. This view is supported by a decision of the Supreme court of Massachusetts in the case of Provident Savings Life Assurance Society against Cutting, insurance commissioner.
A copy of the opinion in that case is with
the papers refered to me.
"The consent of the assured cannot

change the obligation of the insurance company under the law.
"It is my opinion, therefore, that whatever the form of the policy, the reserve fund should begin from the time of the issuance of the policy."

SICKENING BUNGLING

Condemned Man's Head Almost Severed by Noose.

Henry Schaub, Who Murdered His Wife and Babe, Dies Horribly on the Gallows.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25 .- The hanging of Henry Schaub, the murderer, at the the lawyers of the defendants time to get Essex county jail this morning ended in a ghastly scene. When the drop fell important bearing of this case on other Schaub's head was almost torn from the body. The sight sickened those who wit- cars the company does not care to risk nessed the death struggles and several defeat by going into the matter unpre fainted. There was a general rush to pared. leave the corridor.

Killed Wife and Babe.

Schaub was a barber, and on June 11 He was tried for the murder of the former and quickly convicted. There was no sioner Macfarland last evening. The direct evidence aside from the fact that he was the only one in the apartments on High Street beside the victims on the ment, for investigation. If the charges apdiscovered trying to cut his own throat in bave to go before the trial board.

ontroversy.

Mr. Dietrich introduced in the Senate yesterday an amendment he will propose to the Cuban reciprocity bill.

It proposes that as a further condition and consideration the government of Cuba shall grant to the United States complete title to certain territory or terromplete title to certain terromplete title to cer Rev. Carl Gitanner, of the Dutch Reform-

Accompanied by Sheriff Virtue and the elergyman, Schaub walked firmly up the gallows steps. He then bade good-by to

Words on the Scaffold.

When asked if he cared to say anything, e said in a firm voice: "I am about to meet my God, and wish to tell all that I am innocent of the crimes." As the black cap was adjusted,

he said: May God have mercy on my soul." At 10:10 o'clock the trap was sprung. From Schaub's neck blood gushed forth and spattered the stone walls of the cor ridor. The head was only held to the body by a shred. Ten minutes later Schaub was pronounced dead. The body will be

given over to his relatives, Those who witnessed the hanging say it was poorly executed. It appears that there was some disarrangement of the weights and the strain not accurately com-

Sewing as a business is an exacting and exhausting occupation. Long hours, fine work, poor light, unhealthy atmosphere -these are only some of the things which fret the nerves and hurt the general health. Often there is a diseased condition of the womanly organism the working of the sewing machine under such conditions is akin to torture.

healthy and offen-sive drains, heals ulceration, and cures female weak-ness. It makes weak women

cians | All correspondence private dress Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. dress Dr. R. V. Pierce, Butfialo, N. Y.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription for female weakness." writes Mrs. Sussanuah Permenter, of
Pauls Store, Shelby Cr. Texas. I was troubled
with bearing down for it in my back and hips
for six years, and wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice.
I tried his 'Favorite Prescription' and six
bottles cured me. I feel like a new person and
I thank Dr. Pierce for my health. Life is a
burden to any one without health. I have told
a great many of my friends about the great
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SENATOR H. D. MONEY PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Alleged to Have Assaulted Conductor.

TRIAL SET FOR THURSDAY

Statesman, Railway Employe, and Fireman Out on Collateral-Mississippian Files Written Charges Against Dis-

In Judge Kimball's court yesterday morning Senator Hernando D. Money pleaded not guilty to the charge of assaulting Conductor O. H. Shaner, who ejected him from one of the Capitol Tracion Company's cars at the corner of First and B Streets northwest, Thursday morning.

the charge of having assaulted Senator Money, also pleaded not guilty.

Trial Next Thursday.

The conductor and the truckman denauded a jury trial, Senator Money elected to be tried by the judge, and the time set for the hearing of all the cases was next Thursday. Fireman Hooper and Senator Money gave personal bonds for their

Senator Money soon after entering the Police Court. He was advised not to take this action until after consulting his at-torney. He signed an information or complaint charging the Senator with assault saw the man before and never said a word and under the charge presented in that form Senator Money was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Shaner did not seem in the least imressed by the fact that his opponent was himself as confident that his encounter with Mr. Money yesterday would not resuit in the loss of his job.

Company Wants Investigation. The Capital Traction Company says it ntends to see the matter through. Mr.

Dunlop, the atterney for the company, who is defending the men, said this morn-"The company intends to see a thorough

investigation of this case. We want to get at the rights of the case." The continuance of the case will allow Mr. Mullowny, the District Attorney, and

together their testimony. Owing to the similar cases of ejectment from street

Mr. Money Still Angry.

Senator Money, who appears to harbon more resentment against Fireman Hoopast cut the throats of his wife and baby. er than against the conductor, filed written charges against him with Commis charges were turned over resterday morn ing to Chief Dutton, of the Fire Departafternoon of the murders. Schaub was pear to warrant such action, Hooper will

Senator Money expressed a determina straightout reciprocal reduction of 25 per cent reduction a party measure. This will undoubtedly be the outcome of the night. He was given a new suit of black service of the District or make trouble in controversy.

"This morning at 8:55 o'clock at the function of B and First Street northwest, was violently assaulted by a fireman

named J. E. Hooper, Truck A. North Capitol Street, between B and C Street. I had given him no provocation, and had not spoken to him in any way, but an al-tercation arese about my paying an addi-tional fare on the car which I had gotten on at the Peace Monument on my way to the Bultimore and Ohio Depot. This, I declined to do, because I could not get a transfer at the Peace Monument, but changed cars in the presence of the con-ductor, who demanded an extra fare. The conductor was peremptory and in-

"The conductor was peremptory and insolent, and very offensive in every way,
and immediately threatened me with vioient ejectment from the car. This, he attempted to do, and while I was resisting
him the car was going at full speed. I
was holding to the post of the car-being
on the front seat of an open car-and with
my left hand had the conductor by the collar of his coat, he having hold of me by
the shoulder and waist with both hands. the shoulder and walst with both hands

Said He Would Help.

"Hooper then arose, and said: 'I will help you to put him off, and wrenched my hand violently from the post, and the Conductor Shaner and Fireman James

E. Hooper, of Truck A. of the District
Fire Company, who were arraigned on
the charge of having assaulted Senator

Hooper

struggle was continued until B Street was
reached, when the car stopped to let off
the clerks from the Census Bureau. I
was precipitated to the street, pulling the
conductor with me, and followed by

"In an instant a crowd collected. In-"In an instant a crowd collected. Instead of the conductor going on with the car he was quite abusive and was incited by this man Hooper, so I am instormed and believe. At any rate, he insisted upon a Capitol pollecman arresting me because I had drawn my penknife after the conductor had struck me a violent blow on the left chest.

"I was prevented by the pollecman from setting to him and the conductor restricts."

ator Money gave personal bonds for their appearance. Conductor Shaner had already deposited \$10 collateral as security. George T. Dunlop, jr., counsel of the Capital Traction Company, appeared for Shaner and Hooper.

Shaner made application to the District Attorney for a warrant for the arrest of Senator Money soon after entering the

Swears Out Warrants.

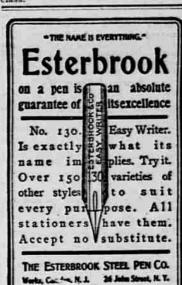
"I have sworn out a warrant against Hooper for assault and battery. I never to him in my life. It is a case of pure officiot eness in a violent assault and battery. I am quite sure that this man is unfit to be in the employ of the Dis-

"Mr. Hollingsworth, the head page of a United States Senator. He expressed the House of Representatives, witnessed the whole struggle from the time of the mand for the ticket to the conclusion I did not know any of the crowd present. The name of the Capitol policeman is

FIVE CADETS DROPPED.

Fourth Class Men at West Point Flunk in Their Examinations.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 25 .- The intermediate examinations just ended have resulted in the discharge from the Millresulted in the disabilities of Cadets tary Academy for deficiency of Cadets Eugene P. Fortson, of Georgia; David Hughes, of Louisiana; Fred C. Moser, of Iowa; Louis A. Peatross, of Virginia, and T. R. Ridley, of Texas, all of the fourth



SHARP COMMENT ON THE PHILIPPINES,

not have got old John and hung him be-fore he died a natural death. There was ex-President Harrison. His pen was busy with treason when death claimed him.

"But still there are a large of that very thing, which he said was in-till the properties." ernor Boutwell, and Carl Schurz, and Torn Reed. I have seen the time when I would like to have seen Tom hung. [Laughter.] Last, but by no means least, there is the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), and if that Senator is disposed to murmur at his fate, I can tell him that it will not be the first ded as he, have been hung by just

Lynching Bee Postponed.

"I noticed in the papers the other day that Funston said the President had entirely approved of his gallows distribe, and was very anxious for him to accept the invitation of the Junior Senator from Massachusetts to go to Boston and help him organize a movement there for hanging the senior Senator from Massachu setts. [Laughter.] Unfortunately, Funston was previously engaged elsewhere for a similar function, and so the junior Senator from Massachusetts was not able to pull off the little lynching bee he had arranged for his colleague. [Laughter.] I suppose it will come off later, and that

this is fust a reprieve. "But, Mr. President, the plain truth of the matter is that Funston cannot hang anybody. The Constitution still stands. and it is by the language of that instru-ment, and not by the words of a blatherskite brigadier general, that the crime of treasen is defined. Trial by jury is still the right of every American citizen. Funston ought to go back to the Philippines, to a land where there is picuty of hemp and no constitution. [Laughter.]

Question of Responsibility.

"Mr. President, I introduced Function into this debate in pursuance of my inguiry as to who was most responsible by words for the prolongation of the war in the Philippines. I say that if we are going to hang men without regard to the Constitution or the law, without judge or jury, for provoking the Filipinos to war and insurrection, then the very first neck which ought to feel the strangling touch of the soaped rope should be the heroic gullet of Brig. Gen. Fred A. Funston. word he has uttered since he has been in the Philippine islands has been uttered as though with a deliberate purto inflame, to incite, and to arou and drive them to hostility

"Two or three years ago, in a letter written over his own signature, which was published in the newspapers of the United States, he said that as soon as this insurrection was over he wanted to see the people over there put and kept under a people over there put and kept under a military government, the only kind of words.

"A Meddlesome Marplot."

"And some time ago, when the Philippine power? Commission, in order to pacify the people and induce them to submit, arranged a plan of government, including a legisas patriotic as he, as brave and as high- lature, of which one body was to be problous and scornful words into insur elected by a small body of the people, you give the people over here any liberty at all they will ask for more. So you must abandon this policy, proclaimed by the Commission for the very purpose of pacifying the people. What was this but the act of a meddlesome marplot, trying to defeat the end and the work of the Commission, and to make trouble for his

Indiscriminate Abuse of Filipinos.

"The very speech in which he proposes the gallows is filled with the most indiscriminate abuse of the whole Philipare pictured by Funston as the vilest race of reptiles that ever crawled upon the face of the earth. He dismisses with contempt the words of Dewey and of Macability and patriotism in the whole Philippine Islands, and one of those is dead.

"Thus the very people, relied upon by our Commission to aid them in the work dent Roosevelt is as much greater than of pacifying the Philippines, and who, as Governor Taft said, have done more to that end than the armies have done, are

William J. Bryan as David was greater than Saul."

Another man who came in for the Caroutrageously and deliberately insulted by Funston for no other purpose that I can see except to incite their rage and ani-

[Laughter.] fellow Funston; but I do say that I have no doubt whatever that he has made ten times as much trouble with his mouth as he has ever cured with his sword."

[Laughter.]

"I believe if General Hughes would exercise some of his arbitrary power by taking A. Burlingame Johnson and his like to the uttermost end of the archipelago and kicking them thence into the midst of the second midst o

mosity and drive them back into insur-

rection, so that he can catch them again.

Criticisms of the President. Mr. Carmack's attack on the President was almost as vicious.

"Now, Mr. President, the first and worst one aspect of imperialism. He held that offender in this respect is the President of it was not a question only of framing just "Now, Mr. President, the first and worst the United States-savages, barbarians, a laws for the Filipikos, but a question of

We know that one of the leaders of the Filipinos made an indignant protest against such language on the part of the have derived any just powers of govern-"But still there are enough to hold funsion for a while. There are ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, and ex-Government Posteral and Carl Schurz and Tore very same thing, the Filipino leaders the Philippines Commission was seeking.

President. What must have been the effect when the subjugation of the when this language was spread broadcast insurrection. Yet Funston saying the before the people at the very time when the subjugation of the when this language was spread broadcast insurrection. Yet Funston saying the before the people at the very time when the subjugation of the whole and the subjugation of the subjugati could go to their people and tell them to conciliate the people; was holding out what he had said. to them that alluring promise of a just and liberal government in which they should have a large and ever increasing

Driven to Insurrection. "How many thousands and tens of thousands of people were driven by these oprection against the United States? Why, Punston rushed forward and entered his Mr. President, Governor Taft, the other indignant protest against it and said 'II day, in defending the action of the Philippines Commission in arresting and prose-cuting Manila editors, said their scornful and contemptuous words toward the Filipinos were destroying the very confidence in the Philippine government and the United Sintes, and that it was necessary to stop such talk in order to keep them

from stirring up insurrection
"Why, if the President of the United
States should go to Manila and publish
the very words he has uttered again and again in the United States he would be guilty of violating the sedition laws as made and construed by his own Commispines people, leaders and followers, who sion. His words would be classed as incendiary, as tending to inflame the peo-ple and stir them up to insurrectio .

Mr. Roosevelt's Responsibility. "Ah, Mr. President, assume that we Arthur and of Schurman and of Tast. He are responsible to the full measure that says. I never knew but two people of you charge, I say the fact will still remain that in this matter of responsibility

> mack vitriol was a man named A. Bur-lingame Johnson, who went to the Phil-ippines in the interest of some company that wanted "rights" of some kind. The
> Senator characterized him as one of the "It seems to be assumed that no t choicest of the carpetbaggers.

One Aspect of Imperialism.

Mr. Carmack said that this bill, like the Philippine tariff bill, simply presented wild and ignorant people. Apaches, Sioux,
Chinese Boxers—these are the words habitually employed by him to describe a people nine-tenths of whom are sufficiently educated to read his bitter and scornful words.

Tright to make any lews whatever for that their people. "The claim of the Republicans is that they have burned enough towns, Mr. wasted enough cot. Try, and killed enough and the people to make good Meir right," he said, words.

The land is curs accause we have strew-day.

ed. That is the real issue of this debate

these people in the art of self-government. How much time must be consumed in this ridiculous experiment? The President has said that it took our own race a thousand years to master the lesson e self-government. The implication is that it will take the Filipinos a great deal longer. The President has misinterpreted the lessons of history. Long before our Teutonic ancestors had attained the culture of the Christian Filipinos they were a self-governing people, and our present institutions were built on the foundations laid by them in the German wilderness. What a vast change it would have made in history if they had fallen under the benovolent subjugation and tutelage of a more civilized power. Instead of that, they trampled out the last vestige of

Roman law and Roman civilization, and built up a nobler civilization of their own "Freedom is the only schoolmaster tha can teach the lessons of freedom. Th idea that you are going to transform the character of a race by teaching them to read. This is a horse, or to parse 'the bird flies swiftly,' or that they would learn to govern themselves by bearing the burden of a foreign government is the wildest crayiest the most fantastic. wildest, craziest, the most fantastic dream that ever flitted through a luna-tic's brain. We might as well say that a horse could learn to talk by bearing a

philosopher upon its back. Impracticability of School Work, tional work on the islands as though we

were doing it all at our own expense. In

fact, we are simply levying a tax of \$2,-

660,600 on the Filipinos to provide salaries for American school teachers and con mering wings of a Yankee school teacher

"If you intended to hold the Philippine Islands," he continued, "what egregious folly it was to put guns into the hands of the very men who had forewarned you o their purpose to resist it. The Republi-cans adopted a course whose inevitable result was war. The responsibility is with them and the blood will remain on

A Ridiculous Experiment. "It is said that we must first instruc-

"Senators have boasted of our educa-

"It seems to be assumed that no ray of learning ever penetrated those plutonian shadows until borne there on the shim-The fact is that nearly all the people can rend and write their own language. We are sending there a lot of school teachers who cannot speak one word of the na-tive language to teach the natives how to read the language of the United States.

their hands, though they wash them in the bowl of Pontius Pilate forever." Mr. Carmack spoke two hours or more and then yielded the floor in a somewhat exhausted condition. He will resume to-

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